





## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, in Robinson Road Level, with or without board in English Private House.  
Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 28th November, 1915. [123]

## TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916  
Apply to—J. VINCENT BRAGA,  
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1160]

## TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.  
Apply to—M. J. D. STEPHENS.  
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1170]

## TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN, CANTON.  
FROM 1st December, ONE EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE.  
Apply—T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.  
Hongkong, 11th November, 1915. [1187]

## TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.  
Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1182]

## TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

"A BERGELDIE," 136, THE PEAK. About March, or sooner if convenient.  
Apply—A. RITCHIE,  
Care of Messrs. DODWELL & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1163]

## TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.  
Apply—DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARSTON,  
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1094]

## TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.  
Apply—LINSTED & DAVIS.  
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [1089]

## TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 3, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.  
Apply—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kaitford Terrace, Kowloon.  
Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, Immediate possession.  
Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

## TO LET.

From 1st March.  
GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.  
Apply—A. B. AVASIA,  
Care of E. PARANKE,  
No. 1, Duddell Street.  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

## TO LET.

NO. 12, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, Top Floor.  
No. 26, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS VILLA WEST.  
No. 98, PEARL STREET, on Causeway Road level.  
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.  
"LEWKNOR," No. 136, THE PEAK.  
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.  
ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.  
No. 1, COLLEGE GARDENS, 6 ROOMS, from 1st November.  
No. 3, "THE ALBANY," ROOMS in Duddell Street.  
"ROSEDALE," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.  
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.  
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.  
ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street, Wanchai.  
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.  
"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).  
No. 2, DES VUEX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).  
No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).  
Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915. [45]

## INTIMATIONS

## S. MOUTRIE &amp; Co.,

LIMITED,

SOLE AGENTS

for the famous

## WEBER &amp; ALLISON

## PIANOS

BRITISH-MADE THROUGHOUT.

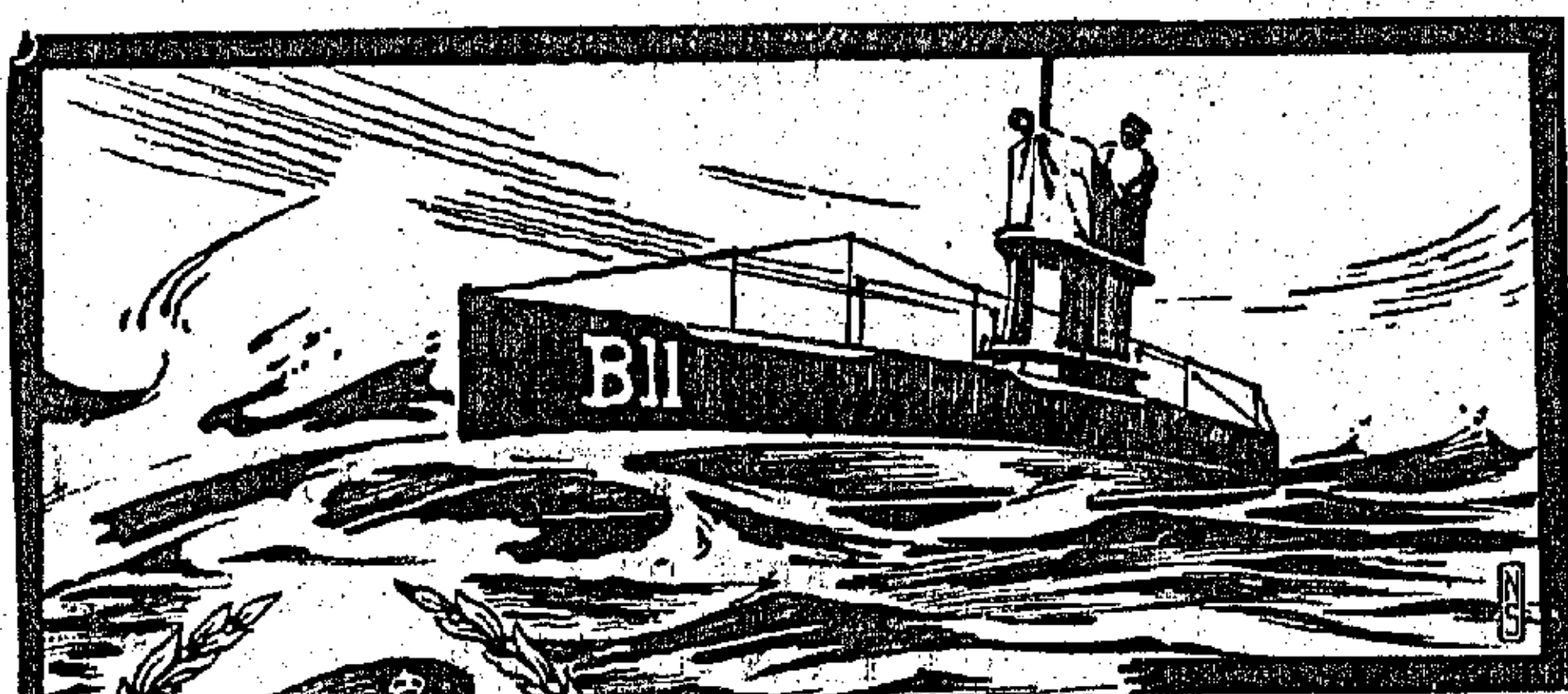
## NEW MODELS

JUST RECEIVED.

INSPECTION INVITED.



[21-4]



THE FIRST NAVAL V.C. OF THE WAR was awarded to Lieut. L. D. Holbrook, R.N., for "most conspicuous bravery on December 13th, 1914, when in command of the submarine B11 he entered the Dardanelles and, notwithstanding the very difficult current, dived his vessel under five rows of mines and torpedoed the Turkish battleship 'Meadow', which was guarding the mine-field. Lieut. Holbrook succeeded in bringing B11 safely back although assailed by gun-fire and torpedo-boats, having been submerged on one occasion for nine hours."



# Westminster Smoking Mixture



IS AS COOL AS

LIEUT. L. D. HOLBROOK, V.C.

\$1.00 for 4lb. tin.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1915. [1208]

## TO LET.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.  
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.  
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
WINDSOR LODGE, Kowloon, Six-Roomed House with Tennis Court. Immediate possession.  
Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 28th November, 1915. [1177]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.  
OFFICES in King's Buildings.  
OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central.  
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.  
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.  
HOUSES at the Peak.  
No. 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.  
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.  
GODOWNS, at Wanchai.  
GODOWNS, at New Craya, Kennedy Town.  
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE CANTON.  
Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [8]

With a view to encouraging the home wheat industry, Lord Onslow has undertaken to share any loss his Surveyor tenants may incur by ploughing up pasture land and sowing it with corn.

## RHEUMATISM'S PAINS. CANNOT BE RUBBED OUT.

The pain of rheumatism is something that you cannot rub out. Every sufferer from rheumatism has been advised to rub this or that on the affected part, but after all the rubbing the pain remained. This blood and rheumatism come together and if they are properly treated they will go together. One prominent medical writer says that "there is no acute febrile disease in which an anemia occurs with greater rapidity. Anemia means thin blood, and thin blood is something that can be corrected, so why not build up the blood until the rheumatic poisons are driven out?"

This is exactly what is done in the treatment of rheumatism with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Acute, muscular, and articular rheumatism all show improvement, as the thin blood is built up, and when the poisons in the blood are overcome and driven out the rheumatism does not return so long as the blood is kept rich and red.

Care in your diet is important during the treatment, but every rheumatic sufferer should begin Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to-day. Your dealer sells them; substitutes are worthless.

\$1.50 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$8; post free from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 25, Szechuen Road, Shanghai. [1495-3]

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

## THE LATE MR. E. A. HEWETT, C.M.G.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY, C.M.G.  
HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. VERHAIS (General Officer Commanding the Troops).  
Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN (Colonial Secretary).  
Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).  
Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).  
Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIVAX (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).  
Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).  
Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).  
Hon. Mr. W. YUK, C.M.G.  
Hon. Mr. E. E. FOLLOK.  
Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE.  
Hon. Mr. E. SHELLEN.  
Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAU.  
Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Councils).

## MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

THE LATE MR. E. A. HEWETT, C.M.G.  
HIS EXCELLENCY—Since the last meeting this Council has suffered a very severe loss in the untimely death of the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., who for over nine years was a member of this Council. For the same period he was a member of the Executive Council, for twelve years he was a member of the Sanitary Board, for a period of eleven years a member of the Medical Board, and for over two years a member of the Licensing Board. Now these responsibilities cast upon the deceased member very onerous duties, but he performed these with very exceptional energy, and he assisted the Government and the Board on which he served with his very ripe experience and a very large measure of administrative capacity. He never spared himself, he had the courage of his own opinions, and he was, in everything he advocated, and in everything he did as a member of the bodies I have mentioned, actuated entirely by disinterested motives. He, therefore, rightly and justly earned the esteem and respect of the public and of the members of the Government with whom he was brought into contact. In one other respect which I have not alluded to he set a bright example to men much younger than himself in the Colony. Soon after the outbreak of war he enrolled himself as a member of the Volunteer Reserve, and it was only shortly before his death that he was induced on medical advice to cease the lesser activities of "D" Company in the Reserves. I have seen the hon. member on a field day when it was evident that he was straining his heart by the arduous work he was doing, and I should not be surprised if the service he so patriotically rendered for the Reserves may in some measure have shortened his life. I can only say that I would ask you, therefore, to adopt the following resolution:—"The Council deplores the loss it has suffered by the untimely death of the late Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., and desires to record its deep appreciation of his valuable services to the Council and to the Colony."

Hon. Mr. FOLLOK—Your Excellency, on behalf of the unofficial members of this Council I desire to say that we entirely associate ourselves with the resolution which has been moved, and with the words which have fallen from your Excellency in praise of our departed colleague. Of all the unofficial members of this Council I think, perhaps, I may claim personally to have been most closely associated with the deceased upon various occasions in this Council and outside of it, in matters connected with the legislation of this Colony, and I feel, Sir, that in his death this Colony has suffered a great loss. It is only a few years ago, Sir, when His Majesty bestowed upon my deceased friend and colleague the honour of C.M.G., that I felt impelled to say, in rising to congratulate him upon this distinction, that I should have been more glad if the honour of Knighthood, which was almost at the same time conferred upon another unofficial member of this Council, had been bestowed upon my deceased friend. As your Excellency pointed out, Mr. Hewett was at all times one to speak his mind freely and fully, and I feel, Sir, that it will be very difficult, if not impossible at this time, for his place to be adequately filled. He was at all times ready to champion any cause which was laid before him, and we shall very much miss, on the unofficial side of this Council, his bold and fearless manner.

The resolution was then passed in silence.

A CORRECTION.  
HIS EXCELLENCY—Before proceeding to the business which appears on the Orders of the Day, I should like to make a short statement to the Council on the subject of the private nursing staff attached to the Government Civil Hospital. I find that the information which I gave to the Council in the course of my remarks at the meeting held on the 28th October was not quite correct. I stated that I did not think that any application for a private nurse had been refused, but I find that on two occasions it has been impossible to spare the services of a nursing sister, and that a further application for this month has been held over. I am afraid I am personally to blame, because I per mitted three nurses to resign their posts here in order to go home and assist in the nursing of the wounded, wherever their services might be required. One of these nurses was Miss BEN. Her services here could have, rightly, been claimed by the Government, but I could not refuse her patriotic appeal, and it may please some of those who have missed the

services of a private nurse to learn that, as soon as she arrived in England she was attached to a hospital at Aldershot, where she has done most meritorious work in nursing grievously injured soldiers. I have received a telegram to the effect that the second nursing sister for the private nursing staff will leave Sydney on the 16th December, and she should therefore arrive in the Colony early in January, but in the meantime I have given instructions that two private nursing sisters must be available at one and the same time, so that the application for this month will be completed with "I desire to express my regret that the information which I gave to honourable members was incorrect."

FINANCE.  
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 52 to 63 (omitting 59), and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Minute 59 has been omitted pending further inquiries.

PAPERS.  
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table the report of the proceedings of the Finance Committee held on October 28th, and moved that it be adopted.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

COMPANIES ORDINANCE.  
THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the law relating to Companies."

The "Objects and Reasons" state that this Bill is complementary to the China (Companies) Order-in-Council, 1911, and the joint object of these two enactments is to increase the control over Hongkong companies which carry on business in China.

These companies fall into two classes, i.e., companies which are managed from Hongkong, and companies which are managed from some place in China. The former class are termed in the Order-in-Council and Bill "Hongkong China Companies," and the latter class are termed "China Companies."

In the case of companies which are managed from Hongkong, the territorial jurisdiction of the Colonial Government and Courts enable an effective control to be exercised over the company through the persons of its directors and officers here, whatever their nationality. In the case, however, of companies of the second class, the directors and officers of which are resident outside the British Dominions, there is no effective control over the company unless some at least of the directors and officers are of British nationality, because the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court for China is in general confined to British subjects and protected persons.

As it is this difficulty which has led to the introduction of the above Order-in-Council and this Bill, the solution which has been adopted is to require that Hongkong companies which are managed from some place in China shall have connected with them a certain number of British subjects on whom a personal control can be exercised, and to provide that the shares in any such companies which are limited by shares will be fully paid up within three months after allotment. The exact provisions in the case of companies limited by shares are that the majority of the directors, and the auditors, must be British subjects, that no person other than a British subject shall be appointed to act within the limits of the Order-in-Council as liquidator of such a company, or as receiver or manager on behalf of the debenture holders, except with the sanction of the Court, and that no shares shall be issued except either as fully paid up or upon the term that the shares shall be fully paid up within three months after allotment. The provision as to the shares is in order to avoid the difficulty of recovering calls from persons of non-British nationality in China. In the comparatively rare case of companies limited by guarantee, the provisions are that no such company shall be allowed to operate without the consent of the Minister, who may as a condition of this consent require that no person other than a British subject shall be a member, or that any member who is not a British subject shall give security for insuring the payment of the amount for which he would be liable under the guarantee.

The Order-in-Council also provides that the jurisdiction conferred by the Hongkong Companies Ordinances upon any Court shall be exercised by the Supreme Court for China, and that that jurisdiction shall, subject to the provisions of the Order, be exercised in conformity with the provisions of the Hongkong Companies Ordinances.

The Order-in-Council and Bill together provide that in all matters relating to a Hongkong China company the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong and of the Supreme Court for China shall be concurrent and mutually auxiliary, and provisions are made for transferring proceedings from one Supreme Court to the other.

At the same time provision is made for the establishment of a Register of companies at Shanghai, where all documents relating to China companies will be filed and fees paid.

The opportunity has also been taken of making certain minor amendments in the law which are desirable. These will be referred to specifically below.

Clause 1 is formal.

Clause 2 contains definitions, the definition of "China Company," "Hongkong China Company," and "British Company," being taken from the Order-in-Council. The nomenclature of the Order-in-Council has been departed from in one respect, namely, in substituting the term "The Companies Ordinances" for the term "The Ordinance."

Clause 3 proposes to establish a Register at Shanghai and provides that all acts done by or before the Registrar at Shanghai shall be of the same validity as if they had been done by or before the Registrar of Companies in Hongkong. It also directs that all documents required by the Companies Ordinance to be filed with the Registrar of Companies shall in the case of a China Company be filed with the Registrar at Shanghai, and that a copy of all such documents shall in the case of a Hongkong China Company as defined in the Bill be filed with the Registrar at Shanghai. It also provides that all fees which a company is required to pay to the Registrar of Companies shall in the case of a China Company be paid to the Registrar at Shanghai.

Clause 4 deals with the question of transfer from one Registrar to another, either on notice by the company concerned

or on the motion of one of the two Registrars, and provides for an appeal to the Supreme Court from any order of transfer.

Sub-clause (8) of this clause is inserted in order to bring the notices referred to within the terms of the Table of Fees in the First Schedule to the Companies Ordinance, 1911.

Clause 5 is complementary to corresponding provisions in the Order-in-Council, and the two sets of clauses taken together are intended to make the Supreme Court of Hongkong and the Supreme Court for China of concurrent jurisdiction, and auxiliary to each other, in all matters relating to a Hongkong Company, as defined in the Bill. The clause also empowers the Supreme Court of Hongkong to enforce orders of the Supreme Court for China in all matters relating to China Companies.

Clause 6 enacts certain amendments in the Companies Ordinance, 1911. Most of these are self-explanatory and are necessitated by the new order of things introduced by the Order-in-Council. The others are shortly referred to below.

Sub-clause (1) of clause 6 repeats a clause which will not be necessary when the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court for China are auxiliary to each other.

Sub-clause (2) of clause 6 repeats three sub-clauses which are unnecessary, notice of the situation of the registered office being sufficiently, and more suitably, dealt with in section 63 of the Companies Ordinance, 1913. There is no precedent in the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, for these three sub-clauses.

Sub-clause (3) of clause 6 is intended to prevent the improper use of the word "British" in the names of companies. The proviso is added because all China Companies will have a real and substantial British character.

Sub-clause (4) of clause 6 is intended to assist in marking the distinction between China Companies and other limited companies, established under the law of a foreign State, which are not subject to British control in China.

Sub-clause (5) of clause 6 is intended to correct a slight error which crept into the Companies Amendment Ordinance, 1913. This point is further dealt with in clause 8.

Sub-clause (10) of clause 6 is an attempt to impose more stringent conditions on the commencement of business by a new company in order to prevent fraud.

Sub-clause (12) of clause 6 provides that an application for the appointment of inspector may be made by other Registrar of Companies as well as by members of the company.

Sub-clause (13) of clause 6 deals with three points:—  
Paragraph (a) corrects a slight error introduced by the Companies Amendment Ordinance, 1913. This point is also dealt with in clause 8 (2).  
Paragraph (b) repeals the proviso added by the Companies Amendment Ordinance, 1913, as this proviso appears to be unnecessary. This point is also dealt with in clause 8 (3).  
Paragraph (c) enacts that the provision of the Companies Amendment Ordinance, 1913, for the formation of a list of authorised auditors shall not apply in the case of a China Company, as it is considered undesirable that there should be any such list in the case of China Companies.

Sub-clause (15) of clause 6 gives both Registrars power to apply for a winding-up order.

Sub-clause (20) of clause 6 corrects an obvious misprint in article 60 of Table A in the First Schedule to the Companies Ordinance, 1911.

Clause 7 excepts China Companies from the operation of the sections of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, which deal with the question of local registers. It retains, however, the annual fee heretofore paid by companies with local registers in China, as it re-enacts that shares in such companies shall be exempt from transfer duty and probate and estate duty, except in the case of transfers where the transfer is executed by the transferor in the Colony.

Clause 8 makes the necessary amendments in the Companies Amendment Ordinance, 1913, which have been referred to above under sub-clauses (7) and (13).

Clause 9 provides that the Companies Ordinance, in so far as they affect companies carrying on business within the limits of the China Order-in-Council, shall be read with and subject to the Order-in-Council above referred to.

Clause 10 is intended to suspend the commencement of the Ordinance until the date when the Order-in-Council comes into operation.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.  
THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the law relating to importation and exportation."  
The "Objects and Reasons" state that the object of this Bill is to give the Governor-in-Council power to make from time to time such provisions as may be necessary for regulating and restricting importation into the Colony and exportation from the Colony.

The powers conferred may seem wide, but they appear to be justified by three considerations. One is that the measure is a war measure. The second is that the ingenuity of persons who attempt to evade the law must be met from time to time by fresh measures introduced with the least possible delay. The third is that a quick and elastic form of legislation is desirable in the interest of legitimate trade.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

FULL COURT ORDINANCE.  
THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Full Court Ordinance, 1912, and to make further provision for the constitution of the Full Court." In doing so he said:—  
The objects of this Bill are two in number. The first is to enable a Full Court of two judges to have jurisdiction on all applications for leave to appeal from the Full Court here to the Privy Council. Such applications are generally simple, and frequently formal, and sometimes cannot afford to wait for the arrival of the third judge from Shanghai. The other object of the Bill is to provide that the Full Court, sitting here on appeal to it from a single judge, may, in any case, consist of two judges only instead of three if, in the opinion of the judge whose order of judgment is being appealed from, and in the opinion of the other two

(Continued on page 3.)



## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 2.)

Judges, the presence of the judge whose judgment is being appealed from is unnecessary. This is very useful in case of a long session of the Full Court, which might otherwise lead to great congestion in the ordinary work of the Court. I beg to move the second reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On Clause 2, sub-clause 2, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that this be omitted and the substitution of another clause stating that in cases of necessity the Full Court may consist of two or three judges.

On Council resuming, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend further the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance, 1914." In doing so he said:

The objects of this Bill, Sir, are not, I think, of any great importance in the present conditions of the Colony, but they are introduced in order to assimilate the laws of this Colony to the laws on this subject in the United Kingdom. Clauses 5 to 7 are practically copied from the recent Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1915, which was recently passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

Clauses 2 and 3 are intended to somewhat improve the provisions restraining the registration of Companies formed for the purpose of acquiring undertakings and firms which though not entirely of enemy character yet have a certain amount of enemy character, or such connection with the enemy as to render them liable to suspicion. Clause 4 provides again following the law in England, an additional grant for the appointment of a controller of businesses where such appointment seems desirable owing to circumstances arising out of the present war. Though it is not probable that reliance will have to be placed on these sections here, yet it is just as well to have power in case circumstances connected with the matter should arise. I beg to move the second reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and on Council resuming, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

MAGISTRATES' ORDINANCE. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Magistrates' Ordinance, 1899, and for purposes connected therewith." In doing so he said:

Clauses 2 and 3 of the Bill, Sir, or the most important portion of them, are to enable the Magistrate to proceed *ex parte* upon failure of the defendant who is summoned to appear. If Magistrates here have no power to proceed *ex parte* unless the summons is merely one which asks for an order; they have no power to convict and fine. That power has existed in England for the last 69 years and these clauses assimilate the law here to that in force in England. Clause 4 is an auxiliary clause to make it quite clear that these provisions will apply to every summons issued after the commencement of this Ordinance, even if the act for which the summons is issued was done before the Act was brought into force. Clause 5 proposes to raise the maximum fine in cases of indictable offences, tried summarily, to \$250 instead of \$100. This amount is generally in force in England, and the Magistrates here are of the opinion that in special cases the maximum of \$100 seems too low for the ordinary cases of indictable offences tried summarily. Clause 6 is intended to give the Magistrates power in all cases, if they think fit, to impose a fine instead of imprisonment. In most cases here already they have power, but in a few cases the powers do not exist and inconvenience has been felt on more than one occasion. The Magistrates have felt that punishment by imprisonment was too severe, they had no option but to imprison or discharge the defendant without any punishment at all. Clause 7 is intended to give a different title to Ordinance 28 of 1913 and the title to Ordinance 3 of 1913. I beg to move the second reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and on Council resuming, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

CHINESE PASSENGER SHIPS. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the law relating to Chinese Passenger Ships," as defined by the Chinese Passenger Ships Act, 1855, and concerning Asiatic Emigrants generally." In doing so he said:

This Bill, Sir, has received very careful consideration both here and by the Secretary of State, and in the Straits Settlements, and a long time has elapsed since its first construction. Generally the object of the Bill is not to effect any great changes in the law, but to classify and simplify the present disconnected provisions of the present Chinese Emigration Ordinance, to bring it up to date and to omit provisions which at the present day are obsolete and unnecessary. The chief difference between this Bill and the present law is that all reference to "contract emigrants" is omitted, contract emigrants being a thing of the past. A number of

sections dealing with illegal things on emigrant ships are left out because the state of things aimed at by these provisions no longer exists. Voyages are classified into two divisions, long and short, and the provisions of the Bill relating to medical requirements, life-saving apparatus, and the general provisions, are corrected and arranged in more convenient form than in the old ordinance. Additions have also been made to the schedules, providing for the case of Indian emigrants, who are not provided for in the present law. The Bill is largely a technical one, and I do not think it is necessary for me to go any further into the Bill, but if questions arise in the course of the passage of the Bill through Committee, I shall be very glad to give any explanations I can with regard to them. I beg to move the second reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On Clause 17, "emigrant ship to carry only free emigrants," Hon. Mr. LANDALE asked—Does that refer to assisted emigrants or are they recognised as free emigrants?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied that Clause 2 applied to this. Assisted emigrants were those who were assisted by payment of passage money or otherwise.

On Clause 27, "medical inspection of assisted emigrants," Hon. Mr. LANDALE—Is it necessary to have assisted emigrants inspected twice?

The GOVERNOR—It is, apparently, under this clause.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—It may be dispensed with.

Hon. Mr. LANDALE—But why should they be inspected twice, if the others are only inspected once. Is not once sufficient?

The COLONIAL TREASURER—It might be dispensed with, with the sanction of the Governor.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that they would always have power to dispense with the second examination.

The SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS said that this was introduced to prevent impersonation. The second examination was done by the Medical Officer, who was always on board.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—The trouble is that certain people receive advance payments and then get a substitute.

The SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS—Also, undesirable emigrants are substituted.

The GOVERNOR—There has been a lot of trouble through substitution formerly. This is the existing law, is it not?

The SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS—It is existing.

The GOVERNOR—If there is any real objection it can be dispensed with.

On clause 30, "right of Chinese medical practitioner to be surgeon of a ship," Hon. Mr. LANDALE asked if the Straits Government recognised a Chinese medical practitioner, after approval by the Governor, here?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied that he believed that they did not. They did in England, but it was an innovation in the Straits, and all ships carrying emigrants to the Straits would have to comply with the emigration laws of that Colony.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—It does not seem right to approve of them if they are not recognised. A difficulty would be created.

The GOVERNOR—In many places they are recognised now.

There were some slight amendments to clauses 42 and 44, and also slight alterations to schedule 4.

On Council resuming, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

## COMPENSATION.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, compensation for resumptions of land at Sham Shui Po.

The CHAIRMAN—This sum, and the sum asked for in another minute for similar work at Sham Shui Po, is in connection with the resumption of lands. They form a part of the scheme for re-setting out the town. The sum mentioned has, I understand, already been expended.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK asked what was the object of resumption.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the scheme being carried out at Sham Shui Po was in connection with Government reclamation there. It was a very big work and it was going on gradually as opportunities offered. A new road was also being made from the Tai Po road.

The vote was agreed to.

## NEW TERRITORY IMPROVEMENTS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,163 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Miscellaneous, Improvements of Ap Lai Village.

The CHAIRMAN said that this was in connection with a scheme for improving Ap Lai village. In 1913 a Board of Arbitrators was appointed and they made certain recommendations, and when the villagers agreed they were paid certain sums. The amounts mentioned in the minute made up the amounts paid. He thought these payments nearly completed the matter.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—There are a few outstanding, but the people who have hitherto refused to accept what we offered are coming around and accepting.

The vote was agreed to.

## POLICE AND PRISON.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$5,210 in aid of the following votes:

A.—Police, Other Charges:—

Bedding, Mess Utensils, etc. ...\$ 280

Clothing and Accoutrements ... 4,930

Total .....\$5,210

The CHAIRMAN—This was caused entirely by the increased cost of goods which have been ordered from England.

The vote was agreed to.

## TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$100 in aid of the vote Audit Department, Other Charges, Transport and Travelling.

The CHAIRMAN—These sums are incurred by unforeseen travelling expenses. The ferry fares are higher. The examination of the books at the harbour also made a small increase. Two thirds of the amount mentioned will not be incurred again.

The vote was agreed to.

## KOWLOON BRITISH SCHOOL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Miscellaneous, Kowloon British School—alterations to latrines and urinals.

The CHAIRMAN—This is for an entire re-arranging of the latrines and urinals at the Kowloon British School. The extension of the school, amounting to \$8,500, was not proceeded with, so that amount has been saved on the one hand and this sum has been re-incurred on the other. It is very necessary work.

The vote was agreed to.

## TAI PO BUILDINGS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$5,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Buildings, Tai Po Quarters—addition to provide accommodation for staff.

The CHAIRMAN—This sum is for the quarters for the staff at Tai Po, which has been carried out departmentally. This is the first work carried out departmentally in the New Territories, and though it has been cost more than expected it has given the department an insight into the difficulties of construction in the New Territory. I think it is useful.

Hon. Mr. LANDALE—Could not the work have been done by contract?

The CHAIRMAN replied that contracts were asked for, some of which were rather less than they had spent. The Director of Public Works thought that though a saving might not be effected by doing the work departmentally the result would be beneficial if only for ascertaining the difficulties liable to occur in connection with work in that district. The lowest tender was \$500 less than the amount asked for, and taking the work as a whole it had cost them \$1,000 more than the contracts sent in, but he thought that the contractor would have been very unwilling to carry out the work, and in view of the experience gained it had not been expensive.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—I expect if you had let the contract for \$12,000 you would have had to spend about \$15,000.

The CHAIRMAN—The contractor might find himself entirely unable to carry out the work contracted for.

Hon. Mr. SHELIM inquired what were the difficulties.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—Transport of material is one great difficulty, and it is a common occurrence for fever to occur among the work-people out there. Contractors are very diffident about accepting building contracts for that district.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that generally speaking the cost quoted for New Territory had gone up about 30 per cent in the last two years. This work was really undertaken as a test to find out the nature of the difficulties. In that case he thought it was justified.

Hon. Mr. SHELIM—Do you consider it cheaper to be done by contract, or departmentally?

The CHAIRMAN replied that it had cost \$1,000 more than the tender for building it, but it was impossible to say whether the contract would have been carried out. It might have resulted in compensation and other additional sums having to be expended. They could take it that the worst which had happened was that the experiment had cost them \$1,000.

The vote was agreed to.

## REPAIRS TO DREDGER.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$350 in aid of the following votes:

Public Works, Extraordinary, Hong-kong, Miscellaneous.

(1)—Survey of Colony .....\$150

(2)—Boundary Stones ..... 200

Total .....\$350

The CHAIRMAN—These two items have been caused, one by more boundary stones being required and the other is due to the survey. These were matters which could not be anticipated when the estimates were drawn up.

The vote was agreed to.

## REPAIRS TO DREDGER.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Upkeep of Plant, Repairs to Dredger, St. Enoch.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the dredger had broken down during the work it was carrying out in fulfilment of a promise by the Government.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS remarked that a new iron cable was required for the dredger, because the old cable was in such a condition that it was constantly coming away, causing very serious delays in the progress of the dredging operations. The new cable cost \$1,541.

The vote was agreed to.

## TYTAM WATER WORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$105,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hong-kong, Water Works, Tytam Tuk Scheme, second section.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS explained that this was due to pumping machinery not arriving in 1914 owing to the outbreak of war. It did not arrive until this year, and the expense had thus fallen this year. More progress had also been made with the main pump.

The vote was agreed to.

## PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$65,000 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Maintenance of prisoners of war.

The CHAIRMAN said that up to the end of July the cost of maintenance was \$48,600. A sum of \$19,400 would be required for the remainder of the year up to November 30th.

The vote was agreed to.

## RESUMPTIONS OF LAND.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,524 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Compensation for resumption of land at Sham Shui Po.

The vote was agreed to.

## INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Company's Office, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 13th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock, Noon, when the following Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz.:

(1)—That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$3,000,000 by the creation of 10,000 additional shares of \$30 each.

(2)—That the Directors be authorised to offer the said 10,000 Additional Shares at a premium of \$10 per Share to each Member on the Register of Members on the 14th day of December, 1915, in the proportion of one New Share for every complete number of Five Shares which such Member is the Registered Holder of on that date and upon the footing (unless the Directors shall otherwise determine) that Shareholders shall be given the option of paying the full amount of each share taken up plus the premium (making together \$60 per Share) to the Company on acceptance of the offer or of paying such amount on or before the 29th February, 1916, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from (and including) the 1st January, 1916, until payment and that if any Shareholder fails to pay the full amount due on any Shares accepted by him (including premium and interest) on or before the 29th February, 1916, such Shares may be forfeited by the Directors and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of Shares to which the Member is entitled and limiting the time within which the offer if not accepted will be deemed to be declined to the 31st December, 1915, and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the Shares not accepted in response to such offer to such persons upon such terms and conditions and at such times as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company and that forfeited Shares shall become the property of the Company and may be sold, reallocated or otherwise disposed of by the Directors in such manner as they think fit.

(3)—That such Additional Shares shall not participate in any Dividend declared in March, 1916, in respect of profit accrued up to the 31st December, 1915, but shall participate in any Dividend declared thereafter pro rata with the existing capital.

(4)—That no Member shall be entitled to an offer of any fraction of an Additional Share in respect of any Number of Shares less than five held by him.

(5)—That the Directors be empowered to dispose of all additional shares which members are not entitled to have offered to them to such persons upon such terms and conditions and at such times as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company.

(6)—That the proposed exercise by the Directors of the power of borrowing vested in them by the creation of a debenture issue of \$2,000,000 bearing interest at Six per cent, of which \$1,000,000 is to be offered for subscription forthwith and the balance is to be dealt with in such manner as the Directors may in the present or future determine be and the same is hereby approved and that the Directors be left to raise and secure the repayment of such debentures in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in all respects as they think fit with liberty, if they think fit to deposit any of such debentures with the Company's Bankers on such terms as they think fit as security for any indebtedness of the Company to its Bankers either present or future.

And the Resolution hereafter further submitted will also be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz.:

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the Resolution immediately preceding for the approval and adoption of new regulations of the Company be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened. A copy of the new regulations referred to can be seen on application at the Company's Office in Hongkong or at the Offices of Messrs. Deacon, Lockyer, Deacon & Harrison, the Company's Solicitors.

Dated the 1st day of December, 1915.

By Order of the Board.  
R. M. DYER,  
CHIEF MANAGER.

NOTICE.—The Register of Shareholders will be Closed from and including the 14th December, 1915, to the 24th December, 1915.

By Order of the Board.  
R. M. DYER,  
CHIEF MANAGER.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that pursuant to the Resolutions advertised above THE REGISTER WILL BE CLOSED ON THE 14th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1915, and the offer of New Shares will be made TO THE SHAREHOLDERS ON THE REGISTER ON THAT DAY. The last day for receiving transfers will accordingly be the 13th DECEMBER, 1915.

R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1915. [1241]

## INTIMATIONS.

## EVENING DRESS WEAR.

OUR GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

IS NOW REPLETE WITH THE LATEST STYLES

AND NOVELTIES FOR EVENING WEAR.

READY TO WEAR DRESS

WAIST-COATS

From \$5.50 Each.

DRESS SHIRTS

From \$3.50 Each.

COLLARS

All Shapes \$4.50 Per Dozen.

THE LATEST IN

MUFFLERS, TIES, ETC.

PATENT PUMPS & SHOES

From \$7.50 Per Pair.

OVERCOATS

IN ALL WEIGHTS AND SIZES.

[29]

CACAO,

Dutch-Made.

CIGARS,

Dutch-Made.

FAIR QUOTATIONS. ONLY LARGE ORDERS. PHONE: 1687.

INSPECTION OF SAMPLES CORDIALLY INVITED.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TOP FLOOR,

3, ICE HOUSE STREET.

WILLEM HEYBLOM,

AMSTERDAM.

HONGKONG.

IMPORTER AND EXPORTER.

SUPPLIES EVERYTHING.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1915.

[1179]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER OF THE WING ON COMPANY, LIMITED,

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE, 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was presented to the Court on 24th November, 1915, by the above-named Company to confirm an alteration of the Company's objects proposed to be effected by the following Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meetings on 26th October and 11th November, 1915:

1. To add to paragraph 3 of the Memorandum of Association the following:—

To do all kinds of suitable business, to establish branches, to enlarge the said businesses, to open Branch Offices for Fire, Marine and Life Insurance, Land Investment, Loan and Deposit, Shipping and Hotel business, to commence any other business that may seem profitable to the Company, and to take shares in any other Company, or Companies, but before doing any of the aforesaid businesses a unanimous resolution of the Board of Directors must be passed.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the Petition is set down for hearing by the Court on 31st January, 1916, at 10.30 A.M., and any person interested in the Company, whether as creditor or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an order confirming the said alteration under the above Ordinance, should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be supplied to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge.

Dated 28th November, 1915.

DENNYS & BOWLEY,  
Solicitor for the Company,  
No. 6, Des Vaux Road Central,  
Hongkong.

[1237]

ASAHI BEER.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



& CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS:

YITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.</



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on FRIDAY, the 10th December, 1915, at 4 o'clock P.M., in the CHAMBER ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, to nominate a Member of the Chamber to fill the place of the late Honorable Mr. E. A. HEWITT, C.M.G., on the Legislative Council.

Notice in writing of the Names of Candidates and their proposers and seconders to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the Meeting.

By Order,

E. A. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1915. [1246]

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,  
HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building, or part of such Building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Ceilings, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carred, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North and through the Yau-nai service reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

W. BOWEN ROWLANDS,  
Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1915. [1247]

## WANTED.

ON PEAK or High Level, a 2 or 3 ROOMED FLAT.  
Apply— Box No. 3,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1915. [1248]

## WANTED.

AN Experienced and Reliable BOOK-KEEPER. European. Only those holding unquestionable references need apply to—  
"SHIPPING."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1915. [1245]

## WANTED.

BY a Commercial Firm, a GIRL TYPIST; no objection to beginners, Eurasian preferred.  
Apply, stating salary required, to—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1915. [1243]

## WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—  
"E."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1194]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## WANTED.

ENGINEERS and DECK OFFICERS.  
Apply to—  
DOUGLAS LARBAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1915. [1242]

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT WAR LOAN.

5 1/2 PER CENT. LOAN, free of tax, to be issued at 95.  
Loan to be redeemed after 10 years.  
Interest on coupons runs from 14th November, 1915.  
The Bonds are issued in Roubles.  
Subscription List will be opened from 29th November to 3rd December, 1915.  
Applications will be received by the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Hongkong Branch, from date.  
Hongkong, 21st November, 1915. [1216]

## NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 597, dated 16th January, 1884, of the Share No. 18105 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.  
Dated 11th November, 1915.  
C. PEMBERTON,  
Secretary. [1174]

## INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO.  
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the Subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz.—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) Article 19 shall be cancelled.

(b) In Article 50 in lieu of the words "Twenty-one clear days' notice" there shall be substituted the words "Ten days' notice at least of every Meeting."

(c) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 32, namely,

"Except as otherwise provided by these Articles no business shall be transacted at any Meeting unless there shall be personally present at the commencement of the business 'Ten or more Shareholders.'"

(d) Article 64 shall be altered by striking out all words after the words "upon a proxy being deposited" and by adding after such words "present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a FURTHER EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the first mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as a Special Resolution the above-mentioned Resolution.

Dated the 11th day of November, 1915.

By Order of the Board,

C. PEMBERTON,  
Secretary. [1173]CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Ice House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 4th day of December, 1915, at 12.15 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing as Extraordinary Resolutions the following Resolutions, that is to say:—

(1.)—That Article No. 9 of the Company's Articles of Association which now reads:—

"The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Company either from him alone or jointly with any other person, and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Company shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

be eliminated in its entirety, and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

(9.)—The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Company, whether the period for the payment, fulfillment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Share."

(2.)—That after Article No. 33 of the Company's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 33a:—

(33a.)—Save as herein otherwise provided the Company shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(3.)—That the heading of Articles "Nos. 34 to 39 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading:—'The Secretary' be altered so as to read 'The General Manager'; and that in the last-mentioned Articles 'word 'Secretary' appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

(4.)—That in the following Articles of the Company's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 24, 35, 44, 46, 52, 54, 59, 102, and 125 the word 'Secretary' wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1915.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
Secretary. [1220]

## INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Society, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Ice House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 4th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing as Extraordinary Resolutions the following Resolutions, that is to say:—

(1.)—That the Capital of the Society be increased to \$4,000,000 (Four Million Dollars) by the creation of 3,500 (Three Thousand Five Hundred) Additional Ordinary Shares of \$250 (Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars) each (whereof \$100 (One Hundred Dollars) shall be credited as paid up) ranking for Dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the Existing Ordinary Shares of the Society; and that the said Additional Shares so far as shall be necessary for the purpose, be issued to those Shareholders of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, who have accepted or shall accept the Society's offer made to them on the 4th day of August, 1915, such issue being in accordance with the terms of a contract or memorandum in writing made or to be made pursuant to the said offer and to be filed with the Registrar of Companies; and that the balance (if any) of the said Additional Shares be disposed of by such manner as such Board shall think most beneficial to the Society."

(2.)—That Article No. 9 of the Society's Articles of Association which now reads:—

"The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Society either from him alone or jointly with any other person and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Society shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

be eliminated in its entirety and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

(9.)—The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Society, whether the period for the payment, fulfillment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 34a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Share."

(3.)—That after Article No. 34 of the Society's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 34a:—

(34a.)—Save as herein otherwise provided the Society shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(4.)—That the heading of Articles "Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading:—'The Secretary' be altered so as to read 'The General Manager'; and that in the last-mentioned Articles 'word 'Secretary' appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

(5.)—That in the following Articles of the Society's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 25, 35, 45, 47, 53, 55, 64, 94, 103, and 129 the word "Secretary" wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1915.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
Secretary. [1219]

WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Princes' Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 9th December, 1915, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st August, 1915.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd of December to the 9th of December, both days inclusive.

By Order,

H. O. ROIT,  
Secretary. [1235]

Hongkong, 30th November, 1915.

## NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of Mr. H. K. HOLMES Solicitor, hitherto carried on at the Post Office Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, will be carried on as from this date by Mr. GUY ROBSON HAYWOOD under the Name and Style of HOLMES & HAYWOOD.

H. K. HOLMES,  
GUY R. HAYWOOD.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1915. [1244]

## INTIMATION

DEWAR'S  
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## BIRTH.

CHAMBERLAIN.—Oct. 18th, at Falmouth, the wife of Sec.-Lieut. B. G. Chamberlain, late of H.B.M. Consular Service, in China, of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

ADAMS.—Oct. 26th, at Littlehampton, Ellen, widow of Rt. Hon. W. H. Adams, Chief Justice of Hongkong, aged 83.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 3RD, 1915.

THE CONSCRIPTION  
CONTROVERSY.

The battle over conscription is still raging in England. So far as official statements go, the Government would appear to be averse from any form of compulsion, provided the voluntary system continues to supply a sufficient number of men. Whether the voluntary system is or is not meeting fully the demands made upon it is exceedingly difficult to decide. One day we are assured that so readily has the call to the colours been responded to that there is no longer any danger of resort to conscription; and the next day comes a report from some more or less authoritative source, that the need for men is so great that the Government will be forced in the end to apply compulsion. The non-official—we might say self-constituted—authorities are equally contradictory. Mr. ARNOLD BENNETT, who is almost the leader of the opposition to conscription, is convinced that what is required is not men but munitions. Lord MILNER, on the other hand, declares that there are now plenty of munitions, but Britain is not doing her fair share in providing men. Mr. ARNOLD BENNETT replies that, so far from Britain not doing her fair share, she has more men in the field in proportion to her population than Russia, and is, besides, practically taking on her shoulders the burden of financing the struggle on the side of the Allies. So the battle sways backwards and forwards, each side producing indubitable facts without any one apparently being able to decide on which side the weight of evidence lies. The one point of general agreement is the necessity of bringing the war to a successful conclusion. The difference

arises when we try to decide how this can best be done. Can it best be done by attempting to rival Germany in the number of soldiers in the field? Or can it best be done by taking only the men who come forward voluntarily, and devoting the energies of the remainder to that production of wealth which is hardly less necessary to success than the actual winning of battles? One of the Japanese papers recently remarked on the immense sums that Britain was spending on the war, and the small success that attended the expenditure. Our Japanese contemporary was labouring under the delusion that Britain was spending all the money on her own Army and Navy, whereas, of course, the fact is that Britain is acting as the banker of Europe, and a large proportion of the immense sums which she has expended are still expending has gone into the coffers of her Allies. Indeed, without the wealth and credit of Britain on their side it is doubtful whether some of the Allies would still be able to continue the struggle. A large part of Britain's wealth is derived from her manufactures, and a large proportion of these manufactures are the productions of strong men's work. To call away from them the men fit to serve in the Army would be to lessen industrial output and, consequently, the nation's powers of resistance in a war of exhaustion. In the first rush to enlist many important industries were deprived of some of their best men, who had to be brought back subsequently. Conscription would thus undoubtedly affect adversely Britain's industries, however carefully it was conducted, and this is one point against it which the conscriptionists, in their ardour, are apt to overlook.

As to the question of whether Britain is bearing her fair share of the burden of the war, there seems to be a tendency to forget the part played by the Navy, not only on the sea but in the dock and shipyards, where the work of replenishment absolutely necessary for retaining command of the sea is proceeding, from all reports, at an extraordinary pace. The strictness of the censorship, and the fact that the work of the Navy is for most of the time of a negative character, probably account for much of that work being overlooked. Attempts have lately been made to place the part played by the Navy in better perspective, by allowing Press correspondents to visit the Fleet, but, nevertheless, the conscriptionist too often argues as though Britain's energies were entirely confined to the land campaign. Further, it has to be remembered that Britain's vast possessions make greater demands on her than do the possessions of the other Powers. In how many parts of the world is Britain at war? Few could answer the question off hand. Apart from the troops engaged on the western front, one British army is nearing Bagdad, another is struggling to secure a firm hold on the Dardanelles, a third is attempting to save Serbia, and a fourth is fighting in East Africa, and there is also the Indian Empire to guard against internal disorders, and Egypt to preserve from invasion. These are tasks which only a Titan among nations could perform, and those who claim that Britain is not taking her fair share would do well to ponder them. It is possible that conscription may become necessary, and should that day arrive no one will oppose it; but, in view of the fact that there is a strong feeling against it—a feeling founded not merely on prejudice but on policy and ancient constitutional usage and custom—the Government are not likely to adopt such a measure except as a last resource, and then only as a temporary expedient.

Local news will be found on page 6 to-day.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 5 p.m.

Serge Eric P. Fahmy, 6th Batt. Seaforth, who was killed in action in France on Sept. 25th, was the elder son of Dr. A. Fahmy, of Amoy, China. He was 24 years of age.

For the purpose of selecting a representative to fill the vacancy in the Legislative Council caused by the death of the late Mr. E. A. Hewitt, C.M.G., a general meeting of the members of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has been called for the 10th inst.

The results of the general examination of the Inns of Court, held in Gray's Inn Hall in October, included the following:—Roman Law, Class 2, Yong Shook-lin, Inner Temple; Real Property and Conveyance, Class 3, Leong Yew-koh, of Inner Temple. In the final examination result the name appears of Loo King-yun, Inner Temple.

Mr. F. Graham, one of the jurors empanelled for the murder charge which commenced at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, asked the Puisne Judge to excuse him, stating that some friends of his, whom he would not see again for a number of years, were passing through the Colony, and he wanted to take them to Canton that evening. His Lordship said that the charge which they were to consider was a serious one and he could not see his way clear to excuse Mr. Graham.

Revenue Officer Widden and a party of other revenue officers searched the *Monteagle* on Wednesday night and seized 780 taels of prepared opium, valued at \$7,800, which was found concealed in the oil tanks in the engine-room of the steamer. The *Monteagle* had been lying alongside in dock for the past fortnight and it is believed the opium was intended to be smuggled into Vancouver. No-one claimed the opium, which will in due course be confiscated.

Major George Frederic Molinex-Montgomery, 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, of Garboldisham, Norfolk, who was killed in action in France on Oct. 22nd, served in China as adjutant of the 1st Chinese Regiment in 1900, taking part in the relief of Tientsin and later of Peking, and receiving the medal with clasp. The funeral took place at Haslar Hospital with naval honours. Among those attending were deceased's brother, Mr. Stanley Lane, who happened to be home from Singapore.

During his address to the jury, on behalf of the Crown, in a murder charge at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, referring to some pieces of paper with which one of the accused said he was gagged, exclaimed:—"Gentlemen, you are asked to believe that because this man had this paper in his mouth he could not say a word. Gentlemen, I could remove it from my own mouth quite easily." Mr. Potter, defending, made a doubting comment, whereupon Mr. Jenkin remarked:—"I am prepared to be placed on this table and try it now." The challenge was not accepted.

At the Police Club last evening Mr. P. J. J. Wodehouse (Deputy-Superintendent of Police), on behalf of the Police Recreation Club, presented Mr. D. Gourlay with a handsome gold watch, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Chief Inspector D. Gourlay by the members of the Hongkong Police Recreation Club as a mark of esteem and affection on his retirement from the force on pension, 1st, December 1915." Mr. Gourlay was also handed a gold brooch, set with diamonds and pearls, for Mrs. Gourlay, who is at Home. It was accompanied by the following message:—"To Mrs. Gourlay, as a reminder to her that we, the members of the Hongkong Police Force, have not forgotten her on her husband's retirement, and wishing her long life and happiness."

Mr. J. W. Bolles, General Manager of the Standard Oil Co., received a cable from New York yesterday announcing the death, from acute pneumonia, of Mr. Wm. E. Bemis, the Company's Vice-President. Mr. Bemis was connected with the Standard Oil Co. for 35 years; in fact, his whole commercial life was spent in the Company's service, in which he rose from a minor position to that of one of the Company's chief executives and advisors. Mr. Bemis visited the East on two occasions and had just returned to New York from Peking, where he was negotiating the concessions for the working and developing of the Chinese oil-fields. Through his great ability and kindly disposition he endeared himself to all those with whom he came into contact, and they will deeply mourn the loss of him. The Company's Office at Hongkong was closed and the flags at the office and installation and on all their floating equipment were half-masted out of respect to Mr. Bemis.

## THE LICENSING BOARD.

## NO ELECTION NECESSARY.

We have received the following laconic communication in reply to our inquiries with regard to the election of three unofficial Justices of the Peace to fill the vacancies on the Licensing Board:—

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

With reference to the notification calling for nominations for the election of three Justices of the Peace to vacancies on the Licensing Board, it is hereby notified that only three nominations have been received and that no election will therefore be necessary.

(Sd.) G. A. WOODCOCK,

(Secretary, Licensing Board.)

[In due course, no doubt, the names of the three gentlemen will be made public.—Ed. H.D.P.]



# THE WAR.

## GREECE REFUSES ALLIED DEMANDS.

### FIGHTING IN PERSIA.

### RUSSIA CRUSHING OPPOSITION.

### BALKAN "NIBBLING."

### ACTIVITY ON ALL FRONTS.

### SUSPICIOUS FIRMS IN CHINA.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### INTENSE BOMBARDMENTS.

PARIS, December 2nd.  
Intense bombardments have been a feature on the entire western front. Anglo-French artillery in Belgium, according to a communiqué, severely damaged the enemy's fieldworks, and made a breach of thirty metres in one redoubt. A German armoured train was beaten off near Ruge, and an infantry column was dispersed near Soissons.

#### AIR ACTIVITY.

PARIS, December 2nd.  
A communiqué states:—There has only been a vigorous French cannonade. French aeroplanes in Artois attacked two German aeroplanes. They brought down one, and chased the other to Douai.

A French aeroplane dropped six huge bombs on hutments near Lens station, doing serious damage.

#### THE BALKANS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### FIGHTING FOR MONASTIR.

#### BULGARIAN EFFORTS.

SALONIKA, December 2nd.  
The Serbians are holding Monastir, and the Bulgarians are endeavouring to outflank the town from the south-east, and, if possible surround it.

The thermometer in the French lines registered fifteen below zero, tonight. Credible information states that the Austro-Germans are falling back in the north and proceeding to Bulgaria.

#### BULGARIANS TAKE PRIZREND.

AMSTERDAM, December 1st.  
A Berlin communiqué says that the Bulgarians have captured Prizrend, taking 3,000 prisoners and eight guns.

#### QUIET IN MACEDONIA.

PARIS, December 2nd.  
The position in Macedonia is reported to be quiet. It is intensely cold.

#### MONTENEGRINS ACTIVE.

LONDON, December 2nd.  
A Montenegrin communiqué states:—We attacked in the region of Fotcha and defeated the Austrians, who retreated in disorder towards Gorazda.

#### AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### ITALIANS TO FORCE DECISION AT GORIZIA.

AMSTERDAM, December 1st.  
Terrific fighting on the Italian front is again reported in an Austrian communiqué, which says it is becoming clear that the Italians wish to force a victory on the Isonzo, if possible near Gorizia. The communiqué speaks of bloody attacks, and admits that the Austrians were forced to withdraw from a portion of the front near Oslevia.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### ITALIANS BUSY.

#### STRENGTHENING NEW POSITIONS.

ROME, December 2nd.  
The Italians are busy consolidating new positions. A communiqué says that intense artillery bombardments have been directed with the object of breaking down fresh enemy lines.

The Austrians bombarded and set on fire a civil hospital at Montefalco.

#### THE NEAR EAST

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### THE DARDANELLES.

PARIS, December 2nd.  
There has been the usual mining activity at the Dardanelles.

#### GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### WORKERS AND WAGES.

#### WHAT A FURTHER RISE WOULD MEAN.

LONDON, December 1st.  
A thousand delegates, representing over 4,000,000 organised workers, attended a conference at Westminster on war finance. Mr. Henderson presided, and he and Mr. Asquith, Mr. McKenna and Mr. Runciman were given cordial receptions. Mr. McKenna emphasised the fact that it was against the workers' own interests to demand further rises in wages, which merely meant that the cost of essential articles would be increased, while the State would have to pay more either by borrowing or taxation.

Mr. Asquith pointed out the enormous economic and financial burdens necessary for carrying on the war but added that our shoulders were broad enough to bear the burden. He was confident that all classes would gladly and joyfully make the necessary sacrifices. He asked the Trade Union leaders to use their influence to prevent a general demand for higher wages, and affirmed that since the war began there had been a rise, in some cases a substantial, rise in wages, and even allowing for the increased cost of living, the workers were better off now than before the war.

#### TRADE UNIONS AND THE WAR.

LONDON, December 2nd.  
The Trade Union conference has resolved that copies of the speeches of Mr. Asquith, Mr. McKenna and Mr. Runciman shall be printed and distributed to Trade Unionists with a request that they shall give the matter favourable consideration.

#### BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, December 1st.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. H. J. Tennant (Under-Secretary of State for War) announced that the total British Military prisoners in Germany was 32,000, and the total Naval prisoners 1,050.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

#### CANNOT ACCEPT ALLIED DEMANDS.

LONDON, December 2nd.  
The Star's correspondent at Rome states that Greece has notified the Allies that it is impossible to accept the demands for the Greek evacuation of Salonika and an Allied surveillance of the Greek coast, because it is tantamount to a violation of Greece's neutrality.

#### FIRM ATTITUDE OF ENTENTE DIPLOMATS.

ATHENS, December 1st.  
The situation remains uncertain. The attitude of the Entente diplomacy is firm. The Government Press declares that the Government has nothing to add to its reply to the Entente Note.

#### GERMANY'S "ACTIVE" NAVY.

#### INTERFERES WITH NEUTRAL COMMERCE.

LONDON, December 2nd.  
The Admiralty publishes a document showing that the Swedish Customs have to telegraph to Germany the sailings of all vessels, saying that there is no contraband aboard, while vessels must have clearance papers in both German and Swedish. All vessels leaving the Baltic are examined by a German patrol boat, and sometimes they have to wait for hours. The Admiralty says that this shows how Germany, when there is any opportunity for naval activity, practices the principle of the freedom of the seas for neutral commerce.

#### HIS MAJESTY.

LONDON, December 1st.  
The King was wheeled in a bath-chair through the garden of the Palace. This is his Majesty's first outing since his accident.

LONDON, December 2nd.  
The King had his first outing to-day since his accident in France. His Majesty called, with the Queen, to congratulate Queen Alexandra on her birthday, remaining to luncheon. Subsequently, Lord Kitchener had an audience of His Majesty.

#### KAISER'S VISIT TO VIENNA.

#### GERMANY FEARS AUSTRO-BULGARIAN DIFFERENCES.

AMSTERDAM, December 1st.  
There is a note of uneasiness in the German Press at the Kaiser's visit to Vienna, which is believed to have been caused by the necessity of discussing problems between Austria and Bulgaria arising from the latter's occupation of Serbian territory.

#### TWO SHELLS TO ONE.

#### BRITISH AMMUNITION SUPPLY.

LONDON, December 1st.  
Mr. Bonar Law, in his speech at the Scottish Corporation's banquet, referred in an eulogistic manner to the part played by the Dominions, and declared that as a result of the war the Empire would be moulded in unbreakable bonds. (Cheers). He mentioned that at the British front we now give the Germans two shells for every one of theirs.

#### MAMMOTH MUNITION-MAKING IN CANADA.

#### 320 FIRMS ENGAGED.

OTTAWA, December 1st.  
It is officially announced that 320 firms in Canada are engaged in making munitions, employing 100,000 skilled workers. Among the permanent benefits accruing will be the refining of copper and zinc and the manufacture of brass, all of which had previously been carried on abroad. The orders placed in Canada exceed twice the annual revenue of the Dominion.

#### THE FRENCH LOAN.

#### HEAVY LONDON SUBSCRIPTIONS.

LONDON, December 1st.  
There have been heavy subscriptions to the French Loan in London from important investing interests.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### GERMANS IN CHINA.

#### THEIR INFLUENCE IN BRITISH COMPANIES.

LONDON, December 2nd.  
An Order-in-Council has been published in the Gazette with the object of excluding German influence in British companies in China. It provides that the majority of the Directors of a China company shall be British subjects resident within British jurisdiction, and none but British subjects may be appointed as auditors, liquidators or receivers. The Order comes into force on January 1st.

#### AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

#### RUSSIANS COMMENCE FIGHTING.

PETROGRAD, December 2nd.  
A telegram from the Novorossiysk correspondent says that the Russians in Persia are crushing the opposition. On November 26th, in the region south of Lake Urumiah, a force of Turks and Kurds, after a sharp encounter, fled into Turkish territory. Karaj and Kengiman were occupied next day.

The correspondent dwells on the failure of the Shah's Government to fulfil its pledges to suppress hostile agitation, and says that the Germans, under the eyes of the Government, have transported from Teheran to Isfahan, huge quantities of arms and ammunition. The entire region contiguous to the Turkish frontier has been fortified. With the exception of Prince Firman Firman, the members of the Government favour the focus of the entente. The Shah is powerless to oppose the overwhelming sentiment of the masses.

#### SERIOUS SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.

#### THREE MINISTERS RESIGN.

AMSTERDAM, December 1st.  
It is officially announced in Vienna that the resignations have been accepted of the Ministers of the Interior, Commerce, and Finance. The new appointments include Prince Hohenlohe, Dr. Schillings Fuerst, and Dr. Dracsman, ex-Governor Trieste, as Minister of the Interior. The changes are regarded as indicating that a most serious situation has arisen, especially as Parliament has not met since the war. The nation is entirely unable to express opinions.

#### RESULT OF THE WAR.

#### BED-ROCK OF NEUTRAL OPINION.

LONDON, December 2nd.  
Two significant facts reflecting the bed-rock of neutral opinion as to the result of the war are that the New York exchange rate on Berlin is now below 80 per cent., and that Holland is supporting the French loan much more strongly than any previous foreign loan. The new low level to which the Mark has fallen in New York is attributed to the fact that the economic conditions in Germany are growing worse.

#### WAR NEWS.

#### AUSTRIA'S NEED OF MONEY.

#### TRYING TO RAISE FUNDS IN HOLLAND.

The Telegraaf, of Amsterdam, calls attention to attempts which are being made by means of circulars to secure subscribers in Holland to the third Austrian loan. The newspaper explains that Dutch subscribers are invited to pay 62½ for a period of one year after its termination. The following are its main provisions:—1.—That all electors who are unable to record their votes because of their enforced absence from the country on military or naval duty shall be able to vote by post.

2.—That all soldiers and sailors of full age, who were domiciled in this country before the war, shall have an opportunity of voting, although their names do not appear upon any existing register of electors. The Bill applies to the mercantile marine as well as to the Navy and Army.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' VOTES.

#### BRUTAL VILLAGE MURDER.

#### MOTHER AND SON CHARGED AT CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A PECULIAR STORY.

A murder charge possessing some rather remarkable features was heard before the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, when Wan Chip Ko and Li Muk Kin, mother and son, were charged with the murder of Young Sze Mui at Tam Shui Hung on September 18th.

The following special jury was empanelled.—Messrs. J. A. Plummer (foreman), S. G. Newall, F. Graham, R. D. Harvey, R. Shewan, A. H. Skelton and A. S. D. Cousland.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Elden Potter (instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing) defended.

Outlining the case, Mr. Jenkin said that the judge and jury had to investigate what was alleged to be one of the most brutal murders which could possibly have happened, and it happened in British territory. The deceased husband of the woman in the dock was a man named Wong Tak Kwong; the female prisoner was his first wife. Some years ago the husband went to Demerara, and there he contracted a marriage with an English-speaking Christian Chinese woman—who was the murdered woman—and he brought her back to his house at Tam Shui Hung, where she lived in the house with the first wife and the other members of the family. The first wife (the prisoner) had two sons by her husband, and one of those sons was the male prisoner. The other son was adopted into another family, and the second wife also adopted a son. In 1911 the second wife gave the male prisoner a sum of money to go to Canton to start in business, but he was unsuccessful. Coming to within a few days of the murder, Counsel said the Cheung Yuen festival was due and it became the duty of the male prisoner, as the eldest male representative of the family, to go to the tombs to worship. He pleaded that he was sick, and, as a result, the adopted son of the second wife went to the tombs, leaving the male prisoner as the only male person in the house.

The worshipper did not return until September 18th, and the murder took place on the night of the 18th. In the house on the night of the murder were the two prisoners, the murdered woman, and a few children. On the night before the murder the two prisoners and the murdered woman were heard having words. The words, "it is better we should separate" were overheard and the deceased woman was seen to be crying. The next thing which was supposed to have happened, after the household had, presumably, retired to rest, was that the deceased woman was attacked and was fatally wounded in no less than fifteen places. "The poor woman," added Counsel, "had practically been hacked to death." At 6 a.m. on the following day the male prisoner went to the police-station and reported an armed robbery and the stabbing of the woman; and that story of an armed robbery would form one of the links in the chain by which he would bind the crime to the prisoners. The male prisoner made different statements in his report of the alleged armed robbery. He said at first that there were ten robbers armed with revolvers; the men entered the house through his room, binding and gagging him; and then went into the deceased's room, from which they stole about \$400 in Chinese money, gold and jade bangles, and gold rings, eventually making off in the direction of another village, Yim Tin. Mr. Burlingham, D.S.P. in the New Territory, visited the scene of the crime a few hours later, and to him the male prisoner said that six or seven robbers entered the house by his room, and he could not see what they carried, but they were all armed. He also suggested that the men got to the "cock loft," in which he slept, by means of a bamboo pole, which he pointed out. That bamboo pole, Mr. Jenkin explained, had a diameter of one and a half to two inches! Counsel emphasised the following facts which were discovered after the murder:—\$250 and some gold bangles were found in deceased's bed-room after the alleged visit of the robbers, and rings which belonged to the deceased woman were seen about to be passed by the female prisoner to another woman at the time of her arrest. A snake ring, also, which belonged to the deceased woman, was worn by the male prisoner; and other property belonging to the deceased woman, and stated by the prisoners to have been stolen, was found in their possession. Also, apart from the deceased's bedroom, there was no disorder in the house at all; the rocket, used by villagers to notify the police of an armed robbery, had not been used—it was in the male prisoner's bedroom; and though he stated that he was bound and gagged, he was able to say in which direction the robbers left the house.

After evidence had been called the hearing was adjourned.

#### INTERNATIONAL COTTON CO., LTD.

#### ANNUAL MEETING.

The twentieth annual meeting of the International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the company, Shanghai, under the presidency of Mr. A. H. H. H.

The Chairman said:—The addition of a new Bundling Room and foundations for a new boiler are responsible for the sum expended during the year. Plant and Machinery Account, it will be noticed, shows an increase of close upon £42,000, representing the cost of additional machinery needed in the old mills owing to the more exacting requirements of the market. The old mill as you know has been working for a considerable number of years and although the machinery has been well looked after additions from time to time to modernize the plant become a necessity.

Under Weaving Department, some further expenditure is recorded both under buildings and plant; these include the erection of a Power House in continuation of the scheme outlined two years ago, which is now complete.

No. 2 Mill Account represents the cost of the building, plant and machinery of the No. 2 Mill, the completion of which was effected during the year. In connection with this latest addition to the Company's establishments, I am glad to be able to report that the results so far obtained are encouraging and that the investment, given a fair market for the product, should in the opinion of your Board prove a profitable one.

Owing to the unsettled conditions at home and the late arrival of the power plant, completion of the No. 2 Mill was somewhat delayed, so that advantage of the extra output, when the demand both for yarn and cloth was at its best, could not be availed of, and the working of the past year cannot be said to have derived much benefit therefrom.

Village account, shows an increase of £15,736 being the cost of additional housing accommodation for the work people, rendered necessary by the extension of the business of the Company.

Turning to the liabilities.—Capital Account remains unchanged, over-draw with the H. & S. Bank is higher than last year owing to the additional disbursements on capital accounts previously referred to and heavier stocks carried.

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account amounts to £172,957.59, an improvement of £15,400 on the results of the previous year.

Day and night work has been carried on satisfactorily throughout the year, the products of the Company's establishments, except during the first three months of the working year, finding a ready market with a reasonable margin of profit.

With regard to the immediate future, prospects are somewhat uncertain. The political unrest pervading the country is having a depressing effect on that part of the trade, yarn and cloth, in which we are most interested. The local cotton crop is not turning out as well as could be desired, but on the other hand, better reports have been received from other cotton growing centres, the river districts and the north, where the culture of the cotton plant is making rapid progress and should to some extent compensate for the shortage in the locally grown staple.

The old evil of watering cotton has again been in evidence locally and it is to be regretted that the efforts of the Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association are not more effectively seconded by the local authorities making the watering of cotton a penal offence.

The report and accounts as presented were adopted and passed on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Ayscough, and dividend at the rate of £15.75 on ordinary shares for the year ended September 30th, 1915 was declared. Mr. A. H. H. H. was re-elected a director of the Company and the remuneration of the directors was fixed at £15,400 per annum.

#### JAPAN AND THE ALLIES.

"YOUR VICTORY WILL BE OUR VICTORY."  
The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Paris has made the following statement to a representative of the *Matin*:—

"I can assure you that the varying phases of this immense struggle are being followed in Japan with the keenest interest. The reports which reach me from my country show that nothing happening in France is without interest to the Japanese."

Your coolness, your efforts, your successes, the heroism of your soldiers are commented on and admired by all, and the ties uniting France and Japan daily grow closer.

Your final victory, in regard to which we have no doubts, will be our victory. The effort has been made in common, and the final success and jubilation will be mutual."

The *Matin* also learns from Rome that a Japanese military mission composed of a colonel and two majors has arrived there.

#### 50 PRIESTS MURDERED IN BELGIUM.

The Havre correspondent of the *Matin* says:—I learn that the Abbé Foulon, Vicar of Staden, in Belgium, has been the victim of the German soldiery. The crime was committed in the following manner:—

The Abbé Foulon, with a number of inhabitants of Staden, was concealed in a cellar of his house behind the church. Suddenly soldiers came and knocked at the door. The Abbé opened it. The Germans asked him if he had French soldiers in the house.

Scarcely had the Abbé replied in the negative, when he was shot down. Then the unfortunate people who were in the cellar were brought out and shot one after the other without any form of inquiry. Happily, three persons were able to escape the massacre.

This, says the *Fingtime Steele*, makes fifty Belgian priests put to death without the least excuse by the German soldiery.





Gain Healthy Flesh—Increase Your Weight from Ten To Thirty Pounds—By Taking Sargol.

Thin Men and Women say "I'd give most anything to put on a little flesh and weight," but when a friend suggests a way they declare: "Not a chance. I've tried everything and am doomed to stay thin. I'm built that way."

Being "built to stay thin" means only that your digestive tract is so disarranged that it doesn't properly prepare the fat producing elements of your food for assimilation by your blood. Or it may mean that your blood itself lacks the red corpuscles—the carrying power—to properly absorb these flesh producing ingredients.

In either event the major portion of your needed, normal nourishment goes to waste. It isn't food that makes folks fat. It's what the blood absorbs from the food—the sugars, starches, albuminoids of what you eat. If your body absorbed all the fat making material you eat you would plump up to proper portions very quickly.

You can quickly stop this waste by eating SARGOL with your meals and by stopping if you can easily, rapidly and safely gain from ten to thirty pounds of solid, health weight. They come 40 tablets to a package, are pleasant, harmless and inexpensive. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY, and all other first-class Chemists in Hongkong have it in stock.

Don't Worry—Take Sargol.

(700-8)

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL. HONGKONG LEAGUE.

H.K.F.C. v. SHROPSHIRE L.I.

On the Club Ground to-morrow, kick-off at 4 p.m. sharp. Club team—J. J. Rodgers, J. Stalker, and F. W. Black, M. L. Rail, J. J. Walker, G. A. Robinson, H. McAvish, and W. V. Pennell.

## HONGKONG SCHOOLS' FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Matches played Wednesday, December 1st:

SENIOR DIVISION.  
Queen's College, 0; Diocesan, 0.  
St. Stephen's, 0; St. Joseph's, 0.

JUNIOR DIVISION.  
Queen's College, 1; Diocesan, 1.  
St. Stephen's, 2; St. Joseph's, 1.  
Yau-mai, 4; Ellis Kadoorie, 0.

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Football Association was held yesterday afternoon, Master Gunner May presiding over a numerous attendance.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from Captain Morris, of the 4th K.S.L.I., declining with regret the office of judicial member of the Referees' Board owing to his probable departure from the Colony. Mr. Pennell said that he had seen Lieut. J. S. McCann, R.G.A., and the latter had consented to serve on the Board. This was approved.

A discussion took place in regard to the encroachment of spectators on playing pitches at Happy Valley and it was decided to request the Navy delegate (Mr. W. Caldwell) to approach the Navy Sports Club on the matter.

It was decided to play exhibition matches on Christmas Day and New Year's Day. On the former date the Army will oppose. The Rest of the Colony, and on Jan. 1st, teams called "East" and "West," chosen from members of the Junior League, will be in opposition. Any profit from the matches, after payment of expenses, will be devoted to the Tobacco and Cigarette Fund. The following were appointed a sub-committee to select the teams in the Christmas Day match:—

Military—Master Gunner May, Corp. Grimes, R.E., and Colour-Sergeant Davies, K.S.L.I., with the Hon. Secretary of the Association, The Rest—Messrs. J. Stalker, F. W. Wright, G. Fennemore, and W. V. Pennell (Hon. Secretary).

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

A meeting of the League followed the meeting of the Association. The chief subject for discussion was a protest by the Lam Liong against St. Joseph's College. The latter played a man in their match with Lam Liong—which they won by 5 goals to 1—who admittedly played for the Navy on the previous Saturday, and the required sanction had not been asked.

There was considerable discussion in regard to this matter, the positions of Belcher's, who play at St. Joseph's, being compared with the position of St. Joseph's in this matter. Opinion on the question whether the match should stand or be replayed was divided. It was ultimately decided, as the most sportsmanlike settlement of the question, that the match be replayed.

## CRICKET.

### CIVIL SERVICE v. H.K.C.C. "A."

On Civil Service ground to-morrow. The following will represent H.K.C.C.—R. Hancock (Captain), N. J. Austin, R. A. Brand, D. E. Donnelly, J. Glaister, C. A. Hooper, P. Jacks, P. S. Leigh-Bennett, M. M. Maas, Capt. L. E. Morris, and C. C. Stark.

### HONGKONG "B" v. KOWLOON "B."

The following will represent Hongkong "B"—The above match on the Club Ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m.:—T. E. Pearce (Captain), G. E. Aubrey, F. E. Baker, L. Gace, R. Kennedy, H. E. Marisel, E. B. Reed, G. R. Sayer, H. H. Taylor, R. P. Thurstield, and A. Whitmarsh.

## YARN MARKET.

The circular issued by Messrs. Bishwalla and Kowloon cotton and yarn brokers, for the period November 19th to December 2nd, says:—It is disappointing to have to record another fortnight of inter stagnation which, unfortunately, has been accentuated by the rapid and abnormal rise in Exchange. The harvesting of the rice crop is well-nigh over, and, although clearances show no improvement, indications pointed to a fair revival of demand and a partial return of confidence. The sharp advance in Silver, however, has undermined all chances of business, making dealers more nervous than ever.

The spell of depression has been prolonged unfortunately too long; in fact, we have had a series of disquieting markets since the beginning of October, and should the upward move of Silver continue, as it bids fair to, it is quite on the cards to expect a continuance of the present depression. Rates have already sagged away \$10/12 from the highest point touched, and there is no knowing when the decline will be arrested. Importers who thought it prudent to withhold sales during the topmost position of the market now find themselves in an awkward predicament, being unable to quit their holdings even at a discount of \$12.

In the circumstances, transactions during the fortnight have again been meagre; the aggregate of sales amounting to no more than 1,000 bales, made up of small parcels of No. 10s, and registering a decline of \$2/4 in rates. The closing tone is weak uneasy.

Total sales 1,000 bales.

Stock:—Unsold and undelivered in the godowns 70,000 bales.

## IMPORTANT HONGKONG PROPERTY SALE.

### BRISK BIDDING AND GOOD PRICES.

There was an exceptionally large attendance at Mr. G. P. Lammett's sale-rooms, Duddell Street, yesterday, when valuable leasehold properties in the Western district of the Colony were sold by auction. Bidding was very brisk, and the lots were quickly knocked down at satisfactory prices.

Details are as follow:—  
Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 4 of Section F of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 400, Queen's Road West. Area 680 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$8.70. The purchaser was Mr. Ho Tsz Tsun, for \$8,800.

Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 5 of Section F of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 408, Queen's Road West. Area 680 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$9.10. The purchaser was Mr. Ho Tsz Tsun, for \$8,900.

Lot 3.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section J of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 23, Sam To Lane. Area 1,022 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$13.50. The purchaser was Mr. Ho Tsz Tsun, for \$3,975.

Lot 4.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section K of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 141, Second Street. Area 783 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$10.35.

The above-mentioned premises are held from the Crown for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 30th day of June, 1863.

Purchaser, Mr. Ho Tsz Tsun, for \$3,600.

Lot 5.—All those pieces or parcels of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section C of Inland Lot No. 799 and Section C of Inland Lot No. 798, both held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 7th day of January, 1863, together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 65, Second Street. Area 783 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$10.47. The purchaser was Mr. Wong Lai Hing, for \$5,500.

Lot 6.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section D of Inland Lot No. 799 held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 7th day of January, 1863, together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 50, First Street. Area 782 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$10.47. The purchaser was Mr. Ho Tsz Tsun, for \$6,100.

Mr. H. A. Lammett was the auctioneer, and Messrs. Denny & Bowley were solicitors for the vendors.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D. LEAVE.

1.—Private N. P. Thomson is granted leave of absence from 2nd December, 1915 to 2nd March, 1916.

2.—"Belcher's Relief" and "Stonecutters Relief" for December are posted on the notice board at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

3.—Parades for today, nil.

4.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—On duty until 7th inst.—Scouts Co. Officer on duty: Lieut. Murphy. P. of W. Camp, Kowloon.

On duty tonight: Centre Section M. G. Co. Officer on duty: Lieut. Wright.

On duty to-morrow: No. 1 Section Art. Betty and Left Section M. G. Co. Officer on duty: Lieut. Ross.

Orderly Sergeant until 7th inst.—Corpl. R. Duncan. G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WALKERMAN, O.C., H.K.V.O.

MUSKETEER.

Standard Test.—All members of "A," "B," and "C" Companies who have not fired Part II. Standard Test (Trained Men) will parade on the Cricket Ground on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 7.30 a.m. A special tram will leave The Peak at 7.15 a.m.

Part I.—All members of "A," "B," and "C" Companies who have not fired Part I. (Trained Men) will parade on the Cricket Ground on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 11 a.m.

Dress: Drill order with topees, haversacks and waterbottles filled (no pouches). All exempted members must parade unless employed on Government or Military duty between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. on the 5th inst., in which case a certificate to that effect must be sent to the O.C. their Companies 2 days in advance.

Telephone Duty.—Messrs. Martin and Graham are detailed for telephone duty at Kowloon City Range on the 5th inst., and will parade on the Cricket Ground at 7.30 a.m. Dress: Uniform, topees, haversacks and waterbottles, no rifles; Semaphore flags will be carried.

Butt Duty.—The following N.C.Os. are detailed for duty in the Butts on the 5th inst., and will parade on the Cricket Ground at 7.30 a.m. Dress: Drill order with topees, haversacks and waterbottles filled:—Corps. W. McKay, G. Martin, W. M. Humphreys, Lepla, T. A. Fisher, H. C. Sandford, A. S. Machin, A. Kempthorne, R. Grimshaw. Food will be taken in haversacks.

G. K. H. BERTON, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 2nd December state:—

There has been more activity in the local market during the past week, and though rates have, in some instances, given way further, there is more enquiry at the close for both investment and speculative account. Standard Tin has receded to \$188 and \$107½ for spot and three months delivery respectively, and Plantation Rubber is now quoted at 3/11 spot, 2/11 forward for delivery in 6 months. Bar Silver is quoted to-day at 70 15-16d., Sterling T.T. at 1/11½, and Shanghai T.T. at 74. The Bank's buying rate for 3 d/s bills on Shanghai stands at 76½.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have declined to a selling rate of \$910, after small sales at \$820, buyers now offering \$900.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have also receded to a selling quotation of \$910, but at \$900 there are buyers. Cantons after sales at \$423 have improved to \$425 buyers, and a higher rate would doubtless be paid. North China are a quiet market at Tis. 175, and Yangtzes firmer with buyers at the improved quotation of \$270 with ex 73.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Chinas have been sold at \$160 and more shares can be placed at this rate, sellers at present holding for \$155. Hongkongs are easier with sellers at \$415 and no business to report.

SHIPPING.—Douglases have been booked at \$85 and \$85½ for cash and settlement delivery, and more shares can probably be placed. Indo-Chinas, after sales at \$148½ for settlement delivery, cum dividend, have been sold at the reduced quotation of \$143½ and \$144 ex dividend, and more shares are on offer at the latter rate.

Star Ferries have improved to \$37½ with sales and continue in request.

OUTS.—Shells can be placed locally at 85½, and Langkats in the North at Tis. 38½.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have ruled more or less neglected during the period under review, but at the close there are buyers at \$127½, with doubtful sellers at \$128. Luzons have also come into request, and can be placed at \$37.

MINING.—Raubs have been placed at \$3.60, and now close with more shares on offer at same rate, with no buyers in evidence. Kailans remain a dull market with a nominal quotation of 30½.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been a steady market during the week, and have been placed at \$85 and \$85½. Kowloon Wharves are wanted at \$70 for cash, with no shares on offer at the rate. In the North New Engineering remain in demand at Tis. 8 and Shanghai Docks have improved to a buying rate of Tis. 60½. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves close with a nominal quotation of Tis. 89.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been a quiet market, with no business to report and have a nominal quotation of \$105. Humphreys remain on offer at \$7, with no buyers at the rate, and Central Estates close with a nominal quotation of \$103. Hotels remain in demand at \$103½, with no shares on offer, and West Point and Kowloon Lands are unchanged with a nominal quotation of \$72 and \$40 respectively.

COTTON MILLS.—The market in Shanghai has again suffered from settlement influences and the following rates are according to our latest advices, viz.:—Ewos Tis. 162½ buyers. King Yiks Tis. 15½ and Shanghai Cottons Tis. 90, both sellers. The following have a nominal quotation, viz.:—Internationals Tis. 84, Lion King Mows Tis. 78, Soy Chees Tis. 47½, and Yangtze-poo Tis. 62.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have been placed at rates varying between \$10.15 and \$9.50, at which latter rate shares could probably be placed. Hongkong Tramways are valued at \$54, Peak Tram (old) at \$64 and Peak Tram (new) at 55 cents.

Dairy Farms are on offer at \$30. Ropes at \$24½, and Waterbottles at \$16½. The following close with a nominal quotation, viz.:—China Borneo \$10½, China Light and Powers \$4.60, China Providents \$9.80, Electric \$4½, Ices \$190, Steam Laundries \$32, Watsons \$8½ and Powells \$64.

MEMO.—Next Settling Day, December 22nd. William Powell, Ltd., ordinary annual meeting on the 9th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 2nd to 9th inst. inclusive.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

### TO-DAY

Noon.—The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

### TO-MORROW

Noon.—Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting. 12.15 p.m.—China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Monday, 6th Dec.—2.30 p.m.—Meeting of Licensing Board in the Council Chamber.

Thursday, 7th Dec.—3 p.m.—William Powell, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master.

Monday, 13th Dec.—Noon.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

### PARADES.

As in orders of Dec. 1st/2nd, including Route March on Friday, Dec. 10th, at 9.05 p.m.

GAMBLING, OPIUM ETC. WARRANTS.

Warrants should not be executed without notifying the Inspector or other regular Police Officer in charge of the district concerned.

F. C. JENNIN, D.S.P. (Reserve).



**NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S**

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS**

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

184



Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules. Sold by all Chemists.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

THERAPION NO. 4

THERAPION NO. 5

THERAPION NO. 6

THERAPION NO. 7

THERAPION NO. 8

THERAPION NO. 9

THERAPION NO. 10

## DON'T WAIT

until you are worse before starting a campaign against disease. No matter how slight may be your indisposition your duty to yourself demands that immediate steps be taken to disperse it. Of course, you expect to get better and not worse, but where health is in question you are never justified in leaving anything to chance, and, as is well-known, indisposition, instead of disappearing of its own sweet will, frequently develops serious disorders if neglected. Your safest course is to

## TAKE BEECHAM'S PILLS

which are the World's finest household remedy for the correction of derangements of the stomach, liver, or kidneys. Slight headache, loss of appetite, a nasty taste in the mouth and other little symptoms of that sort are indications of digestive disorder, and may be regarded as Nature's warning of worse troubles to follow if the cause of the present ailment be not speedily removed. Don't wait until to-morrow but take Beecham's Pills

Sold in boxes, 91d., 1/1½ & 2/6.

NOW.

## Your child

can be made healthier and stronger by giving SCOTT'S now. It enriches the blood and provides easily-digested nutriment for bone, nerve, muscle and brain formation. It prevents and overcomes the ill effects of whooping cough, measles, bronchitis, teething troubles and a host of childhood ailments. Accept only

**SCOTT'S Emulsion**

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. [1137-4]



**KEATING'S LOZENGES**

cure the worst cough

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 2nd at 11.37 a.m.—Pressure changes yesterday are small in all districts, except to the north of Hokkaido, where a depression has formed.

The anti-cyclone is central to the north of the lower Yangtze Valley. It is nearly stationary.

The monsoon is indicated over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	(N.E. winds, fresh; fine to cloudy.)
Formosa Channel	(N.E. winds, strong.)
South coast of China between the Hongkong and Lamooke	(The same as No. 1.)
South coast of China between the Hongkong and Hainan	(The same as No. 1.)

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 2nd.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.60	30.21	30.19
Temperature	83	68	69
Humidity	44	58	48
Wind Direction	East	NE	East
Force	5	3	4
Weather	c	o	o
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 1st. 63

Lowest open air Temperature on 1st. 61

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 3rd to 9th December.

HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong. Mean Time	Height.
Fri.	3	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.
		5 53 5.4	0 26 3.2
Satur.	4	0 0 6.7	0 11 56.3
		7 7 5.2	1 18 3.4
Sun.	5	6 35 7.4	0 29 3.2
		8 11 5.0	1 23 3.3
Mon.	6	9 12 4.9	2 54 1.0
		7 56 8.6	1 36 3.4
Tues.	7	10 12 4.7	3 40 0.5
		8 40 8.5	2 11 3.6
Wed.	8	11 13 4.6	4 37 0.2
		9 28 8.8	2 47 3.7
Thurs.	9	10 12 4.5	5 16 0.3
		10 54 8.6	3 22 3.8

The newly-built Messageries Maritimes str. *Athos*, which is on her maiden voyage to the Far East, is of 10,640 tons displacement and 11,000 tons cargo-capacity, and has accommodation for 110 first-class, 98 second-class and 110 third-class passengers. Her average speed is 14 knots.



**A "GERMAN-IRISH BRIGADE."****ATTEMPTS TO ENROL PRISONERS.****PROTEST TO THE KAISER.**

The *Catholic Herald* publishes what it describes as "the fullest evidence yet available of the German plot to enrol Irish prisoners of war in a German-Irish Brigade." The papers, which it reproduces, were, it is stated, smuggled home from Germany.

One is a copy of a letter drafted by the senior N.C.O.'s of different Irish battalions for submission to the German Emperor, and signed by them. It is as follows:—

SENDELAGE, December 1st, 1914.

Sir,—On behalf of the Irish Catholics now prisoners of war in the camp under your command, we, the undersigned, desire to tender to His Majesty the German Emperor our thanks for his consideration of our situation.

We fully appreciate the kindness extended in (1) grouping us together under one roof; (2) assuring us of better food; (3) decreasing the amount of fatigue work to be performed; but we regret we must beseech His Imperial Majesty to withdraw these concessions unless they are shared by the remainder of prisoners, as, in addition to being Irish Catholics, we have the honour to be British soldiers.

Thanking you in anticipation of the appeal reaching His Majesty the Emperor through the German authorities.—We are, Sir, yours respectfully,

There follows a copy of a written statement by Corporal —, a Royal Irish Regiment, who was a prisoner in Limburg, with reference to the attempt by the Germans to form an Irish Brigade. He describes visits to the camp by Sir Roger Casement and by an American priest in order to induce the Irish prisoners of war to join the proposed Irish Brigade—overtures which, according to the corporal's account, met with no sort of success. The statement proceeds:—

**RULES FOR THE BRIGADE.**

The following is a copy, as I can remember, of rules laid down for the formation and discipline of the Irish Brigade:—

(1) The Irish Brigade would be formed solely for the purpose of fighting for Ireland and securing for her national independence.

(2) The Irish Brigade would not be paid by the German Government, but would be clothed and fed and receive such munitions of war necessary to aid them.

(3) The Brigade whilst in Germany would be subject to German military law and discipline such as is applied to all armed men.

(4) In the event of Germany gaining a big naval victory, the Brigade would be dispatched to Ireland to help Irish Volunteers drive English garrisons from that country.

(5) If unable to effect a landing in Ireland the Irish Brigade, if willing, would be sent to Egypt to help the Turks to drive the British garrisons from that country.

(6) The Brigade would be officered by German officers until Irishmen sufficiently efficient took up that duty.

**QUESTIONS TO PRISONERS.**

Questions put to Irish prisoners of war at Limburg, Germany.

General. (1) Name and Christian name. (2) Nationality. (3) Religion. (4) Native place. (5) Age. (6) Married or single. (7) Trade or profession (where employed, mills, factories, mines, etc.). (8) Education (school or self-tuition). (9) Share in social and political life (party riots, strikes, revolts, attempts, etc.).

Mobilization and War.—(1) What regiment. (2) Active service, army, reserve, or territorial. (3) How was the people's attitude towards mobilization? (4) What did they talk about? (5) What did they think of the enemy States? (6) What did you think yourself of these questions? (7) What did the authorities tell the people and soldiers about the war and belligerent Powers? (8) Situation and state of mind in your regiment or battalion, etc., clothing, food, treatment, etc. (9) What terms were the population of Ireland on with the Army, and vice versa? (10) When were you taken prisoner?

**THE GERMAN OFFERS.**

Copy of photographed circular distributed to Irish prisoners of war at Limburg, 8th May, 1915:—

**IRISHMEN.**

(1) Here is a chance to fight for Ireland. You have fought for England, your country's hereditary enemy. You have fought for Belgium in England's interest; though it was no more to you than the Fiji Islands.

(2) Are you willing to fight for your country with a view to securing the national freedom of Ireland? With the moral and material assistance of the German Government an Irish Brigade is being formed.

(3) The object of the Irish Brigade will be to fight solely for the cause of Ireland, and under no circumstances shall it be directed towards any German end.

(4) The Irish Brigade shall be formed and fight under the Irish flag alone. The men will wear a special distinctive Irish uniform and have only Irish shells.

(5) The Irish Brigade shall be clothed, fed, and officially by the German Government. They shall be stationed near Berlin, and be treated as guests of the German Government.

(6) At the end of the war the German Government undertakes to send each member of the Brigade who so desires, it to the United States of America with necessary means to land.

(7) The Irishmen in America are collecting money for the Brigade. Those men who do not join the Irish Brigade will be removed from Limburg and distributed among other camps. I am interested see your German company commander.

Remember Bachelor's Walk.  
God Save Ireland.

N.C.O.'s and men who struck against this were sent to punishment camps. Some were left, but every N.C.O. and the men worked against it, to try and prevent anyone from joining.

**THE DARDANELLES DIFFICULTIES.****EFFECT ON EASTERN OPINION.****HEROIC STRUGGLE AGAINST UNPARALLELED ODDS.**

[BY E. ASHMEAD BARTLETT.]

I do not suppose any one except the English would have attempted this expedition to the Dardanelles, and I am quite certain that no other nation would have persisted in it after the many obstacles and setbacks we have encountered from the start.

The first attempt to force the passage, on March 18th, with the Fleet alone, is considered by most of the minor nations of the Near East as sufficient proof of our madness; the actual landing from ships, in the face of an unbroken enemy, and the storming of forts and field works covered by barbed wire confirmed the impression of our state of mind already formed, and it was only when we proved our ability to hold the positions thus won, in the face of great superiority of numbers, that it began to dawn on the many interested spectators in the Near East that there was method in our madness after all.

As a nation we have a peculiar habit of conceiving great schemes and rushing into them at a moment's notice without counting the cost, relying on the bravery of our troops to see us through the initial stages, the remarkable aptitude which, as a nation, we have always displayed for educating ourselves to conditions of which we had only formed the most rudimentary idea.

All this, with us, takes the place of the years of study devoted by foreign General Staffs to any naval or military enterprise before it is ever embarked upon. Ours is a somewhat amateurish way of conducting war, but when examined carefully, it has its advantages over the Continental, as well as its disadvantages. Continental General Staffs strike with the blunt end of the wedge, relying on the first blow to break down all opposition. We have seen this over and over again in the case of Germany. But if the first blow fails there is no further weight behind the movement. We always strike with the thin end of the wedge, one sharpened so finely that it seems impossible for it to inflict any real injury on the victim of our choice.

**OUR EARLY FAILURES.**

We do this because the thick end is very seldom ready at the moment we strike, and we have to pile up weight gradually behind our first lunge. The Dardanelles Expedition is a good case in point. At our first lunge the thin end snapped altogether, leaving two of our battleships and one of the French at the bottom of the Dardanelles whilst several others were seriously damaged. At first, this reverse seemed final and crushing in the eyes of Near Eastern spectators. From that date the expedition was regarded as doomed to failure. Since the landing this pessimism, tempered with curiosity, has gradually changed to admiration, and it is realized we are determined to "see the show through."

No one will deny that the Army and Navy have faced unprecedented difficulties whilst all our moves have to take the patience of the most iron-hearted leaders. We find ourselves faced by impracticable positions, we are constantly harried night and day by some new move of the enemy, made in perfect concealment, whilst all our moves have to take place under his eyes. His guns annoy our landing-places and our ships. The Navy is responsible for every man, biscuit, and round of ammunition put on shore; and it also has to guard the flanks of the Army.

Who would be an Admiral in an expedition like this? His responsibilities are enormous, but he can no more control each individual unit of his fleet than he can control fate. A ship was necessary to protect the right flank of the French Army. We share this duty in turn with the French Fleet. On May 13th the *Goliath*, engaged on this dangerous duty, is torpedoed three times on a dark night, and sinks in three minutes. Steps are immediately taken to ensure that such an occurrence shall not happen again. The right wing of the Army is told it must take care of itself during the night, and ships are withdrawn from this danger-point up the Straits. For a few days our admirals enjoy a respite.

**THE GERMAN SUBMARINES.**

The Fleet was quite happy until the first vague rumours reached us of hostile submarines. At first the evidence was not really credited. Nevertheless, every precaution was taken. One fine day the pride of the Fleet and the terror of the Turks, the mighty *Queen Elizabeth*, faded in the distance to some unknown destination. We mourned her departure, but realized the necessity. Then other vessels of good fighting capacity were seen less and less. Our Admiral was continually transferring his flag to smaller and less valuable units. Thus, when the mencees from underneath assumed a definite concrete shape, no ships of great fighting value, although many bore historic names, remained off the coast. Those ships that remained carried on the work just as if nothing had happened, and with the same precision and coolness in the face of danger which is the envy and wonder of the balancing neutrals in the Near East.

The spirit of the Navy remains unchanged whatever the dangers which confront it. I do not think I can describe it better than by quoting what was found by the Censor in the letter of a young blue-jacket:—"Mother, it is sometimes very hot out here when the shells are dropping all about you and the submarines are hovering round, and you may strike a mine at any minute. At first I was a bit scared, but I remembered the words of the *patre* last Sunday, when he said:—'Men, in times of trial and danger look up: I did look upwards, mother, and I saw a bright shining aeroplane dropping bombs on us!'"

**ALLEGED IMPORTATION OF OPIUM BY EUROPEANS.****THREE FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS CHARGED.****SEQUEL TO THE SHANGHAI CASE.**

Edmund Walter Hickroth, aged 31, described as a merchant, of England; Ethel Rearden, aged 37, of New York; and Madame Emilio Delcambre, of France; were charged before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistrate's Court, yesterday with importing or aiding and abetting the importation of 707 lbs. of opium into the Colony by the *Mishima Maru*. There was a second charge against the defendants of being in possession of opium without a permit from the Superintendent of Police.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. King, A.S.P., whilst Mr. Mason (of Messrs. D'Almeida & Mason) defended.

Mr. King, in opening the case, said that on the arrival of the *Mishima Maru* from London the previous day, the Police boarded the ship and searched the luggage of the three defendants. The male defendant had a cabin trunk only. There were four trunks found in the fore-hold and four in the after-hold, bearing the names of the two female defendants. All contained opium and nothing else. They were hermetically sealed, tin-lined trunks, put into ordinary travelling trunks, locked and roped. Four were labelled as belonging to Mrs. Rearden and four to Madame Delcambre. The male defendant gave instructions to one of the officers of the ship as to the disposal of four cases which the police now had in their possession.

The first witness called was the Chief Steward on the *Mishima Maru*, who said the three defendants all embarked at Marseilles at the same time. During the voyage they all sat at the same table for meals.

The second steward, who also has charge of the baggage-room, deposed that the defendants were all booked for Yokohama. The male defendant had one cabin trunk, which was kept in his cabin. This came on board at London. Mr. Rearden had luggage in the hold. Mrs. Rearden had one cabin trunk and one suit case, besides four packages in the luggage-room. The luggage came on board at London, as did four packages under the name of Delcambre. They were received on board from the Dock Company, as passengers' luggage.

The male defendant gave witness instructions to take out the four trunks, saying the other four packages were to be kept until they landed at Yokohama, when they were to be placed in the N.Y.K.'s Godown. Mr. Mason—Did the first defendant tell you it was his intention to go ashore with these two ladies and have a run up to Canton?—No, I did not hear that.

Mr. Mason said he wished to protest against the next evidence being taken.

Mr. Hazeland said he would note the objection, but the evidence would be taken. Thomas Clarence Horne, pilot, said he arrived in Shanghai on November 20th on the *Kachima Maru*, and was arrested at that port because some luggage, which Hickroth, his employer, had given him to take with him in advance, was found to contain opium valued at something like \$8,300.

Mr. Mason, after a brief consultation with his clients cross-examined the witness, who admitted that he knew a man called Sydney Cohen. When at Shanghai he called for his passage home to a Mr. Robinson, who lived with him in Russell Square. Mr. Robinson was not the same man as Cohen. He called Robinson because he was the only friend he had from whom he could get money. Cohen was not his real employer.

Mr. Mason suggested that witness was employed by Robinson, but witness denied it.

Mr. Mason—You knew Mr. Hickroth would be following by the next boat; would not it have been better to have waited and talked the matter over with him before getting your passage back to England?—Yes, but I did not think of that. Besides, I could get my passage cheaper by booking by return.

Mr. Mason—I suggest that the real reason was that the man with the mythical name of Robinson, and whose real name is unknown, is your real employer?—I deny that.

At this stage the case was adjourned. As being granted, the male defendant in the sum of \$4,000 and the two female defendants in the sum of \$1,000 each.

The glory which surrounds these great names in our naval history bears no relation to this fighting value. They vary in age from 20, 15, to 12 years of age, and, for the war, would be on the scrapheap, waiting to be sold to the highest bidder. But they have ended their days gloriously, and have played their little part in this world-struggle for freedom.

**A SHAMEFUL ANOMALY.**

By one of those strange ironies which even the most astute of minds could not have foreseen, all the hard work, dangers, and strain of these naval operations of the Dardanelles are not falling on the young and vigorous manhood and fresh excitements as the breed of reservists who were called back to the colours to man this auxiliary fleet at the outbreak of war. The ships are crewed by the oldest of veterans, and so are their crews. In some of the ships out here there is hardly an active service rating on the upper deck. There are many men between 48 and 56 years of age. Nearly all are fathers and many are grandfathers. They have reached that age when, after a hard life at sea, they might reasonably expect to look forward to passing their declining years, surrounded by their children and grandchildren, in the happy enjoyment of their small pensions and engaged in the civilian pursuits each may have adopted at the conclusion of his period of active service. This, of course, is an anomaly which could only occur in the English service.

**BRITISH NAVY AND ITS WORK.****SALVATION OF AMERICA.**

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

A Fleet is like a scythe; it must be employed with care. That is the lesson of 1912. We are apt to forget the circumstances of the outbreak of the unnatural war between Britain and the United States. Great Britain, fighting in isolation at sea, and not as to-day with a host of friends by her side, was very active in stopping and searching American ships and taking off men who, it was alleged, were British sailors—deserters. Protests were made from Washington without avail. There was no cable in those days across the Atlantic. Correspondence went by sailing ship, and negotiations were difficult and much delayed. The result was that two events occurred almost simultaneously, neither side knowing what the other was doing.

Almost the first act of the Liverpool Administration was to cancel the restrictions on American trade. Five days earlier the United States had declared war against Great Britain.

These sentences, separated by the words, "But it was too late," are taken from the "Political History of England." They are a synopsis of one of the tragedies of history. The main *casus belli* had been removed by the time hostilities actually opened.

**CHICAGO PACKERS' PROTEST.**

We are again engaged in war, and, as was inevitable, our operations at sea are interfering with American trade. President Wilson's Administration has already sent the Foreign Office several notes, and another one is about to be delivered. It has been claimed that our so-called blockade operations against Germany are not effective or impartial. Of course, the British Government has never called its measures a "blockade," but that may be allowed to pass.

The American position has been well stated in a memorial which the Chicago "packers" have just sent to Washington. In that document they protest "against the seizure of twenty-nine foodstuff cargoes, valued at approximately \$12,000,000 (\$2,400,000). They state, according to the *New York World*:

These cargoes were taken to British ports while on route to neutral ports, mostly in the Scandinavian countries. The packers insist that Great Britain has made the seizures illegally, because the cargoes were conditional contraband, carried in neutral bottoms, and because they were consigned to neutral ports.

In addition to the plea for the release of these cargoes, some of which have been held up for several months, the packers announced that they will urge the Department to institute proceedings for the purpose of setting aside the recent decision of the prize court, which expropriated approximately fifteen million dollars' worth of American products.

Furthermore, the Chicago packers urge that the British blockade is not impartial, because "it is common knowledge that the commerce of the countries of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, across the Baltic Sea to German ports, is not being, and cannot be, interfered with by England's assumed blockade of Germany under said order, and that such attempted blockade is wholly ineffective as to such trade."

The suggestion that the British measures are not effective falls to the ground on the showing of the packers themselves, who prove by their reference to the "twenty-nine foodstuff cargoes" that it is too effective to suit them.

**GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLIES.**

There is the second point. Foodstuffs have been seized, and it is urged that they are not contraband. Mr. Asquith declared in March that the Allied Governments—not the British Government only—it will be noted—had framed "retaliatory measures in order to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany," adding that "it is not intended to confiscate such vessels or cargoes unless they would be otherwise liable to confiscation." If we claim to be blockading, confiscation of all goods would follow as a matter of course.

Since Germany took over all the food of the country—ceasing to discriminate between the needs of combatants and non-combatants—the Allies have treated food as contraband, in accordance with the German Prize Code, which neutrals would do well to study. An excellent English translation (Stevens & Company), by Mr. Charles Henry Hulbert, of the United States Supreme Court Bar, and Mr. Richard King, a London solicitor, has just been published, and commercial men and others will find it most useful. According to the code the neutrals regard foodstuffs as conditional contraband, but in practice they have from the first treated it as absolute contraband. They have destroyed—sunk to the bottom of the sea—all the food destined to British ports, whether in British or neutral bottoms, which they have come across. The Allied Governments merely hold up such supplies and declare that they shall not reach the enemy, either by direct or indirect means. The distinction is one of importance, revealing as it does solicitude for neutral interests.

Then comes the third point. It has been complained that the blockade is not impartial, because it does not extend to the Baltic. That may have been the case; it is, however, the case no longer. British submarines have appeared in those waters; Germany's communications across the Baltic have been severed. A distinction deserves to be noted in this connection. Ships are being sunk, but non-combatants are not being murdered. The recent incidents in the Baltic may have an important influence on the other side of the Atlantic. As neutrals, although friendly neutrals, the Americans are justified in defending their rights. They are acting as we did in the war between North and South. We protested against the ineffective character of the measures adopted to carry out President Lincoln's declaration of blockade. But the American Navy later on, by making the blockade more or less effective, met the British contention—at least, in part.

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**RESULTS OF AMERICA'S BLOCKADE.**

This country suffered seriously. The Lancashire cotton trade was paralysed at the rate of \$40,000,000 annually, and famine occurred, entailing terrible hardships; the number of paupers was increased by 80,000, and a million sterling had to be spent in relief during the two years that the distressing conditions prevailed.

The present war is no struggle between two sections of a nation, but between eleven European nations—including some of the best customers of the United States. The war saved America from a commercial "slump." It had already begun in June and July of last year, and the war checked the movement. Trade has since revived. The prosperity which all classes in the United States are enjoying is directly due to the efficiency and efficiency of the British Fleet. Had Germany's designs.—*Daily Telegraph*.











